

(d) Notwithstanding any limitation of this part, the State Conservationist may enroll eligible lands at any time in order to encompass total wetland areas subject to multiple ownership or otherwise to achieve program objectives. Similarly, the State Conservationist may, at any time, exclude otherwise eligible lands if the participation of the adjacent landowners is essential to the successful restoration of the wetlands and those adjacent landowners are unwilling to participate.

[60 FR 28514, June 1, 1995. Redesignated and amended at 61 FR 42141, 42142, Aug. 14, 1996]

§ 1467.7 Enrollment of easements.

(a) *Offers of enrollment.* Based on the priority ranking, the Department will notify an affected landowner of tentative acceptance into the program for which the landowner has 15 calendar days to sign a letter of intent to continue. Department will select lands to maximize environmental benefits per expenditure of Federal funds.

(b) *Effect of letter of intent to continue (enrollment).* An offer of tentative acceptance into the program does not bind the Department or the United States to acquire an easement, nor does it bind the landowner to convey an easement or agree to WRPO activities. However, receipt of an executed letter of intent to continue will authorize the Department to proceed.

(c) *Acceptance of offer of enrollment.* A contract will be presented by the Department to the landowner, which will describe the easement area; the easement terms and conditions; and other terms and conditions for participation that may be required by the Department. A landowner accepts enrollment in the WRP by signing contract.

(d) *Effect of the acceptance of the offer.* After the contract is executed by Department and the landowner, the Department will proceed with various easement acquisition activities, which may include conducting a survey of the easement area, securing necessary subordination agreements, procuring title insurance, and conducting other activities necessary to record the easement or implement the WRPO.

(e) *Withdrawal of offers.* Prior to execution by the United States and the landowner of the contract, the Depart-

ment may withdraw its offer anytime due to availability of funds, inability to clear title, or other reasons. The offer to the landowner shall be void if not executed by the landowner within the time specified. The date of the offer shall be the date of notification to the landowner of tentative acceptance.

[60 FR 28514, June 1, 1995. Redesignated and amended at 61 FR 42141, 42142, Aug. 14, 1996]

§ 1467.8 Compensation for easements.

(a) *Establishment of rates.* (1) The State Conservationist, in consultation with the State Technical Committee, shall determine easement payment rates to be applied to specific geographic areas within the State or to individual easement areas.

(2) In order to provide for better uniformity among States, the Regional Conservationist and Chief may review and adjust, as appropriate, State or other geographically based easement payment rates.

(b) *Determination of easement payment rates.* (1) Easement payment rates will be based upon analyses of the values of the lands when used for agricultural purposes. The landowner will receive the lesser of the following:

- (i) the geographic area rate;
- (ii) the value based on a market appraisal analysis/assessment; or
- (iii) the landowner offer.

(2) Each State Conservationist will determine the easement payment rates using the best information which is readily available in that State for assessing the values of land for agricultural purposes. Such information may include: soil types, type(s) of crops capable of being grown, production history, location, real estate market values, appraisals and market analyses, and tax rates and assessments. The State Conservationist may consult with other Federal agencies, real estate market experts, appraisers, local tax authorities, and other entities or persons which may provide information on productivity and market conditions.

(3) Easement payments for non-permanent easements will be less than those for permanent easements because the quality and duration of the ecological benefits derived from a non-permanent easement are significantly less than those derived from a permanent